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the organized farmer

Vol. 25 November 2, 1964, Edmonton, Alberta No. 27

Highlights of Highwood Dinner

On Oct. 24th, the Highwood Memorial Centre was the scene of a very happy gathering of Farm Union people all the way from Calgary to Pincher Creek. Badger Lake was the furthest Local represented from the east. Thirty-two Locals were represented. A total of 194 guests registered.

All enjoyed a bountiful roast beef dinner, which was prepared by Mrs. Moore and her helpers. Organ music by Mrs. Dormer of Vulcan, was enjoyed throughout the meal.

Doug Galbraith, Alternate Director for the District, acted as M. C. for the evening. Doug is quite an artist in this capacity. He called on Lola Lange, alternate F.W.U.A. Director to introduce the Head Table Guests. Representatives from the Wheat Pool, U.G.G., Co-ops, FU&CDA, D.A.'s, Municipal Councils, Stock Growers, Calgary Herald, etc. were all on hand to enjoy the evening.

Guest speaker Ed Patching, General Manager of the Alberta Crop Insurance Corporation, brought a wealth of information to the group. Mickey McKay of Vulcan County added to Mr. Patching's remarks. Many questions were asked these gentlemen on this timely topic.

John Didier of Parkland pleased the guests with several very entertaining solos.

Mrs. James of Manola, 2nd Vice-President of the F.W.U.A. gave an enthusiastic address. She spoke on some of the achievements of the Farm Women and hoped to see many at the Annual Convention in Edmonton.

Mrs. Huddleston, F.W.U.A. Director, thanked Mrs. James for coming so far. In very fitting words, she also stressed the importance of the work of the F.U.A.

Cornie Versluys, F.U.A. Director, and Chairman of the Provincial Membership Committee, answered the question "Why am I a member of the F.U.A.?" by stating he could not afford not to be a member. "All other segments of society are organized, so where would farmers be if they were not organized to look after their own affairs" asked Cornie.

WILL YOU HELP CONQUER CYSTIC FIBROSIS

From time to time articles have appeared in this bulletin telling you about the Childrens Disease Cystic Fibrosis. Your members have shown a great deal of interest in this Disease and in our fight to find a cure for it. This cure has not as yet been found and Cystic Fibrosis is still unfortunately a fatal disease. Money must be raised to aid in the continued research of this Disease. To raise our quota of this money needed for research the Edmonton Chapter has again undertaken the sale of Christmas Cards. The cards this year are on high quality paper, are very colourful, and we feel are excellent value for the money. One of the cards is on the Religious theme of a Mother and Children, the other is of a small girl and her dog knocking on a Christmas wreathed door. The cards are boxed twenty to a box and sell for two dollars a box.

Orders or enquiries may be sent to: Mrs. R. MacDonald, 7515 - 189 Street, Edmonton.

The establishing of a Memorial at Gold Eye Lake in memory of Mrs. Versluys was mentioned.

Mr. Galbraith and Mr. Versluys thanked all who helped make the evening so successful. A special thanks was given to Janet Hogg for helping with arrangements.

The prospects of a co-operatively owned fertilizer plant in Western Canada has been hailed with satisfaction by farmers and co-operatively minded people right

across the country. Its erection has been proclaimed as the largest single co-operative venture ever undertaken on the North American continent. It is most proper and

fitting that those who use fertilizer should also have an active part in its manufacture.

There is every justification for pride in the project and optimism that it will render a valuable service to farm people, assuring them of adequate supplies of fertilizer at reasonable cost. There will be, however, problems and difficulties encountered in operating a business of this magnitude. Not the least of these will be the co-ordination of the performance of the three partners in the field of distribution to produce an effort of maximum efficiency.

By the very nature of these organizations and the geography of the areas which they serve, it is inevitable that in many instances two or more of them will be selling co-op fertilizer in the same place at the same time, a situation fraught with the danger of friction and wasteful duplication.

It will be interesting to see whether the big men of these organizations will be big enough to plan an operation strictly designed to bring the greatest benefits to their farmer members and if the little men will be well enough controlled to conform to such a policy.

It is a phenomena of co-operative experience that whenever two co-ops operate in the same field of activity, even though there is ample room for both to perform to capacity, rather than understanding, more bitter rivalry develops than is usually found between other competitors.

Let us hope the leadership of new co-operative fertilizer partnership will exert the utmost care in its planning to see that every possible saving is effected through the joint operation, so that duplication of facilities, advertising and education by the member organizations can be avoided and close co-operation and harmony be maintained at all times.

(Continued on page 4)

Attention Delegates to the FUA ANNUAL CONVENTION

One of your most important jobs at the coming convention will be to decide whether or not further steps are to be taken toward the setting up of a new farm organization in this province.

With this in mind, a meeting will be called during November in your sub-district to acquaint you with background information, to give you a chance to ask questions, and to discuss this issue before you go to convention.

Watch for announcement of this meeting in your area! Attend if at all possible!

IT IS VITAL THAT YOU COME TO THE ANNUAL CONVENTION INFORMED ON THIS ISSUE.

Gibson is New P.R. Manager For Pool

The board of directors and management of the Alberta Wheat Pool have announced the appointment of Allan M. Gibson as manager of public relations in charge of publicity, education and field service.

Mr. Gibson was formerly a Wheat Pool agent at Rumsey. He served overseas with the RCAF from 1941 to 1945 and was Wheat Pool fieldman stationed in Grande Prairie from 1946 until 1955 when he was transferred to the Calgary office where he organized the Wheat Pool employees' and members' educational branch.

He has had a long association with farm organizations and co-operatives dating back to Junior U.F.A. offices. He is presently a director of the Calgary Co-operative Association, the largest retail co-operative in Canada; a trustee of the Western Co-operative College and chairman of the advisory committee of the Farm-



Allan M. Gibson

ers' Union and Co-operative Development Association.
Mr. James N. Rhyason, formerly

Hays Announces Egg Deficiency Payment

Agriculture Minister Harry Hays announced Oct. 8 that a deficiency payment of two cents per dozen will be paid on eggs marketed during the price support year ended September 30, 1964.

Mr. Hays said payments to egg producers are expected to amount to \$1.5 million.

The Agricultural Stabilization Board established that the weighted national average price received by producers for Grade A Large size eggs in the 12-month period was 32 cents per dozen — or two cents below the support price of 34 cents, which represents 92 per cent of the 10-year average.

Payments will be made to producers registered with the Board for eggs sold through approved

assistant educational director, will become director of education and country organization succeeding Mr. Gibson.

egg grading stations, or to registered producers who do their own grading and sell directly to retail outlets.

Producers will receive the deficiency payment on Grade A Extra Large, Grade A Large, and Grade A Medium size eggs, to a maximum 4,000 dozen. Based on 1961 census information, it is estimated that the full year's production of about 95 per cent of the egg producers is less than 4,000 eligibility limit.

The Board is mailing to all registered producers a claim form with instruction on the method of filing for payment. Forms may also be obtained from egg grading stations and from district supervisors of the Poultry Division, Canada Department of Agriculture.

Producers who are not registered with the Board may make application for registration by completing a section of the claim form.

See Inside - Our First Reports on the China Tour!

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

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the organized farmer

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S.M.V. TRIANGLE OFFERS NEW SAFETY

Traffic studies over the last few years show that accidents involving slow moving vehicles are increasing all the time.

And of particular interest and concern to farmers, three out of every four S.M.V. accidents involve farm tractors.

Fast approaching cars and trucks are a distinct hazard to tractor operators on country roads and highways. Tractors are no less and trucks. Because of the great difference in the relative speeds of cars and tractors, it is doubly important that auto drivers be warned in time of what lies ahead of them.

Research has at last provided a sign which can do the job! The Slow Moving Vehicle Emblem (illustrated in picture) is a triangle of aluminum painted in da-glo colors and edged with reflective tape.

Attached to the rear of slow moving vehicles such as tractors, farm wagons, implements, etc., it can provide drivers with that few seconds extra warning which can mean the difference between a hit or a miss.

The Alberta Safety Council estimates that these signs will cost around three dollars each - pretty cheap insurance. These emblems can be transferred from implement to implement without much bother once the proper mounting points have been provided. The triangles are about 15 inches high.

These emblems are cheap, simple to use, and effective. One question remains, will the public make proper use of them?



F.U.A. Publicity Man Bill Harper ponders just where he should attach his SMV emblem. Anyone else interested in getting one of these to attach to their Slow Moving Vehicles should contact the F.U.A., or the Alberta Safety Council.

FROM THE F.U.A. INCOME TAX SERVICE:

IT TOOK A LOT OF WORK TO COMPLETE 490 INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1963.

We are planning on 750 for next year.

Last year we had 90 returns in by the end of February. Four hundred more came in during March and April to be completed and filed by April 30th.

This is hard on our staff and equally hard on your nerves waiting for your income tax form to be completed so that your records can be returned to you.

Start now to plan your tax clinics for your locals and to prepare your personal records for mailing to this office by January 15th AT THE LATEST.

Give us time to do our best for you!

Make your home at . . .

THE MACDONALD HOTEL

DURING THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE
FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

December 7-11, 1964

FOR THOSE ATTENDING, SPECIAL RATES
HAVE BEEN ARRANGED

—Room with bath—

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1 person | \$ 8.00 | 2 persons (twin beds) | 11.50 |
| 2 persons (d. bed) | 10.50 | 3 persons | 14.00 |

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION

NOTICE OF MOTION OF EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND CONSTITUTION

TAKE NOTICE that at the Annual Convention of the Farmers' Union of Alberta to be held at the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, Alberta, commencing at 10 a.m. on December 7th, 1964 that Extraordinary Resolutions shall be presented in the form hereinafter set forth or in such other form as the delegates may deem proper.

This notice of motion is given by the order of the Board of Directors.

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

Paul BabeY, President.

1. Election of F.U.A. Executive

RESOLVED that we delete (c) section 8 on page 17 of the constitution. In section (a) on page 18, delete "and three executive members" and add at the end "and three executive members who will be elected by the Provincial Board of Directors".

—District 13 Convention

2. Junior F.U.A.

A. Delete paragraphs 1, 4, 5, 7 and 8 in section 13 (c), and section 13 (c), and section 13 (e) on page 26 and insert:

(1) The youth branch shall be directly under the supervision of the Provincial Youth Co-ordinator.

(2) A District Youth co-ordinator shall be elected at the district convention, who shall be a member of the district board.

Renumber remaining sub-sections in section 13(c) accordingly.

B. In section 8, sub-section (a), page 17 insert after the word "vice-president", the words "a board member at large who shall be known as "Provincial Youth coordinator"

C. Wherever Jr. F.U.A. Director appears in the constitution change the name to "District Youth Co-ordinator".

D. In section 11, sub-section (a) page 19 delete "Jr. F.U.A. President and Vice-President" and insert: "Provincial Youth Co-ordinator.

E. Where the word "Junior" appears in the constitution substitute the word "Youth".

F. Delete sub-section (p) of Section 1 on page 3.

—Jr. F.U.A. Executive

NOTE:—The constitutional amendment submitted above is designed to put a new youth program into effect. It creates a new Board position—that of Provincial Youth Co-ordinator, elected at large by the delegates at the annual convention. This person shall have full board standing and shall be responsible for co-ordinating youth programs throughout the province. Specifically he shall assist District Youth Co-ordinators to establish youth groups in any community where senior locals ask for such assistance and where they are prepared to do the necessary local organizing.

He shall be responsible for arranging any youth meetings, debates or other activities which occur between youth groups from different districts, and shall work closely with the F.U. & C.D.A. in planning programs for youth groups.

He shall be responsible for the arrangement and detailed planning of exchange visits between farm youth from Alberta and other provinces or countries. He shall be responsible for long range planning of rural youth programs.

The amendment also establishes the position of District Youth Co-ordinator who shall be a member of the District Board and who shall work closely with locals in his district, where there is an expressed desire to set up a youth group. He shall advise the Provincial Youth Co-ordinator of the formation and activities of such groups and shall act as liaison officer between the Provincial Co-ordinator and the local youth groups.

He shall upon request promote at the local level, such programs as may be desirable in conjunction with schools, service boards, county councils, sports organizations and any other group in which local farm young people express an interest. He shall assist in the choosing of youth candidates to attend functions of the Farmers' Union Goldeye Lake Camp, or other functions in conjunction with representatives of other farm or government representatives (farm co-ops, 4-H Clubs, etc.).

It should be emphasized that this is not a move to do away with Junior activities. It is an attempt to present a practical working program which will clearly establish responsibility for youth work at the provincial, district and local levels, and make better use of the resources which are available.

HERE IS THE START OF COVERAGE ON THE F.U.A. TOUR TO CHINA. IN THE WEEKS TO COME, BE SURE TO FOLLOW THE INSTALMENTS OF . . .

ALL CHINA WOMEN'S FEDERATION

By Mrs. R. Johnston, F.W.U.A. President

The women of our delegation met with six or seven members of the Secretariat of the All China Women's Federation in the beautiful sitting room in their large office building in Peking.

For three hours, over tea and confections, we discussed the work of their organization and the work carried on by the Farm Women's Union of Alberta, comparing our similar roles.

The formation of the All China Women's Federation developed along with the revolution and national construction. Since 1921, the communist party of China began to organize and lead the women's movement. This was gradual and in 1925-1927 the National organization was founded.

At this time women in Canada were first given the vote and were given certain legal rights. It is important to realize that China was just emerging from a feudal state and women in China had no legal rights.

In China, women's organizations developed more rapidly in the larger cities and within the laboring groups. They were later organized in the country and villages. In 1949 a conference in Peking established a National Federation. Now women from over fifty nationalities, all walks of life, religion or working positions participate.

In the cities, the federation includes wives of workers and housewives, as well as women workers. The organization is democratic with each group, eg. trade unions, sending representatives to the federation.

The main task is to mobilize the women to join in the struggle to bring China from a feudal to a new modern country.

After 1949 the task turned to social revolution and socialist construction — turned from a poor and blank existence to a modern industrial country. Experience has taught them that women must take part if the position of women and moral standards are to be changed.

They must work with the men as it would be more difficult for women to achieve alone what can be achieved by working together.

Chairman Mao said, "Women need the revolution and the revolution needs women." Since the revolution the position of women in the family has seen a big

change. Legally men and women are equal and all over China we see women taking their place in all walks of life.

The routine work of the All China Women's Federation falls, into three classes: 1. Education of women in politics includes carrying the policy of the government to the women, to develop understanding of it, and to help in carrying it out. This includes the socialist, national and international policies. Women now pay attention to the big events understanding the aims and responsibilities and also the relation of the individual to the common target. 2. Organize productive labor — The number of women working in the various industries has increased in some cases from 6% to 24% and in several industries more than 40% of the workers are women. The Federation checks to see that the work is suitable for women's health both in the industries and in the communes' production brigades. Their task is to organize, to protect and to see that women get equal pay for equal work. 3. Protection of women — The Federation checks industries to see that work is suitable for women, not too much squatting or bending, and to see that equipment is safe. They see that there are medical check-ups and protection for menstruation, pregnancy, delivery and breast feeding. They alert authorities by pointing out the regulations and later investigate to see that there is sufficient time for breast feeding, and nurseries and kindergartens are provided. The women in the communes get two months maternity leave.

The Federation policy is to carry on welfare work according to the production and the needs of the people. It works according to the needs and requests of the people. Some areas are more advanced than others. They call leading women in all provinces to an annual conference and every several years they hold a national conference.

The All China Women's Federation is interested in the welfare and education of children. They apparently have no juvenile delinquency problem. Individual bad behavior is checked by the schools and the monitors of the young peoples organization before it becomes criminal.

The 1949 marriage law gave women equal rights in marriage. While there are rarely illegitimate children, there is no discrimination against them. Recreational activities are very rich and though the youth study hard, they are guided into these other activities. All problems, the Chinese feel are connected with a persons' view of life, and so they are guided into holding a lofty aim.

In answer to a question concerning a "Peace Movement", our hosts pointed out that they take part in a peace movement to fight aggression all over the world. The Federation is a member of The Chinese People's National Committee in Defense of World Peace. They don't agree with conciliation and co-operation with the "Imperialists" and they referred to Viet Nam. They are affiliated with the World Peace Council but have different views on the methods of attaining peace.

Women workers get pensions at 50 years of age. If they have worked 20 years, 5 years in the same occupation, they receive 70% of their wages upon retirement. Others get a certain percentage of their wage. Older peasants are cared for by the commune.

Many women remain in the home by their own choice. In Peking 100,000 housewives take part in the professions and labor. The Women's Federation does work among the housewives in the study of ideology, education, household management and in helping to establish unified hygienic conditions in communities. Housewives are organized and elect a national people's deputy and legislators. They make their contribution to society by "providing the homes which produce the good workers respected by the people."

We sincerely appreciated the fact that the Director of the Women's Federation gave us so much of her valuable time. She herself is a Deputy of the People's Congress of China. As she outlined the work they are doing to help the women of China, I recalled Agnes MacPhail, Canada's first woman member of parliament whom I once met.

I have a great respect for the women of China who are helping to pull the carts, running complicated machines, taking responsible work on committees, heading University Departments and taking their place in government at all levels. I wish them every success in building their nation for all the people of China.

CHINA DIARY

By Ken Nelson

We were on our way! We left Edmonton International Airport at 9:10 a.m. Friday, September 25 on Air Canada flight 53 to Vancouver.

My family was at the airport to see me off. We didn't have too much time, but it was great to see them all. And it was certainly quite a thrill to board an aircraft for the first time.

My first discovery after getting airborne is that airliners are good places to find interesting people. While still getting used to the smaller than expected cabin of the Viscount aircraft, I struck up a conversation with Mrs. Ian Hageman, wife of an Edmonton Eskimo football player. Mrs. Hageman had flown before and she had some confidence in the Air Canada plane. Before too long, conversation and the easy motion of the aircraft convinced me that I could enjoy flying. We were both disappointed that the Rockies were cloud shrouded, but we were able to see Revelstoke quite clearly. Getting up to 19,000 feet, my ears popped a few times.

Arrival at Vancouver International Airport was at 11:20 a.m. My first task was to call up the Vancouver Newspapers to give them the story of our group's trip to China. Next began the round up of tour members, and get acquainted sessions.

After lunch, Canadian Pacific Airlines began to get interested in us. We processed our baggage and our tickets, and the group was photographed by C. P. A. public relations people.

Mr. Babey was the last man to arrive at the terminal. He had been visiting relatives in Vancouver after coming down a day early. Now, we were all set!

The group of thirty-two Canadians, with a majority from Western Canada, boarded the Empress of Montreal, C.P.A. flight 401 to Tokio and Hong Kong, at about 3:00 p.m.

C.B.C. camera men were on hand to record the event. We found our seats, and settled back for the long ride.

This "pure-jet" D.C.-8 is a superb machine! It has gobs of power, loads of space, and it feels rock steady in the air. As we climbed comfortably out over the Pacific, with Vancouver's Island on our right side and steadily

receding, my confidence in my future began to return and I found myself able at last to concentrate on China. Even so, at intervals I found myself muttering "how on earth did I manage to get here?"

GREAT CIRCLE

After doing some preparation before leaving home, I was familiar with the route we were following. The Great Circle Route is the shortest way from Canada to Japan, where our first stops would be made. If you take a piece of string, and stretch it over the surface of a school boy's globe, between the points marked Vancouver and Tokyo, the line it traces will parallel the coast of Canada, Alaska, and the Eastern Coast of Russia. Traced on a flat map, the line would appear to be a great circle. Yet in fact, because of the curvature of the Earth's surface, the D.C.-8 was following a straight line at 33,000 feet.

Another source of confusion to travellers over the Pacific Ocean is the International Date Line. This imaginary point in mid-Pacific meant that we were to lose a whole day. We left Vancouver on Friday, and we landed in Hong Kong on Sunday. Yet true elapsed time was about 18 hours!

Our jet raced with the sun. For a time, it appeared we were gaining. Then, just past the mid-way point, the sun began to catch up. As we neared Japan, it began rapidly to sink toward the eastern horizon.

EMERGENCY

Blank routine ended about this time. The aircraft Captain spoke to the passengers over the intercom. He mentioned that for the past five hours, we had been bucking a 170 mph headwind. This had cut deeply into our fuel reserves. It meant, he said, that we would make an emergency stop in Northern Japan for refueling.

This calm, understated announcement caused some stir through the nearly 100 passengers aboard. Speculation began on just where we would land, and on just how much kerosene the Rolls-Royce turbines had left to guzzle.

Then the Captain came on the air again and said we would land at a United States Air Force Base in Northern Japan. We were already about two hours behind schedule because of the high winds. We would be at the USAF base in about an hour. It meant we would be several hours late at Tokyo, and at our ultimate destination, Hong Kong.

EVEN-TIDE

Evening shadows, as seen from the air, seem to gradually rise, as from an immense sea, to seep in over the Earth and slowly submerge it into night. As our plane lost altitude for its re-fueling stop, we slipped in under this night-shadow over the inky ocean. Nothing could be seen from the cabin windows except the red wink of our aircraft warning lights reflecting from the engine pods. Then, below, I saw as if just under our wing, one - two - then three little ships moving in line, working their way through rough seas. We had been told that our head winds were caused by a typhoon earlier in the week. The rough ocean below was still settling down from the effects of cyclonic winds.

Very soon, we were able to see land, rapidly slipping into dusk and darkness. Without ceremony, our big plane slipped in over the beach, (I saw a beached ship, and scattered driftwood) and settled with a thump and a rumble onto an unknown runway.

(continued next week)

Report from HONG KONG by Paul Babey

We had people from five Canadian provinces on our tour of the People's Republic of China. Alberta people were in the majority. Most of the members of the group were farm people — but as well we had people from other professions along. Housewives, doctors, writers, heads of farm co-ops and farm organizations.

The idea for the tour originated from a resolution passed by the convention of the F.U.A. two years ago. It was conceived to look into the possibilities of expanding trade relations with China and Japan. It was therefore an unofficial mission to look into conditions as they existed in China, with the hope of getting better acquainted with the people, their customs and the future prospects for their agriculture. In this way, a better understanding might be gained, and trade between the two countries would be encouraged. We travelled a large portion of Eastern China, visiting Canton, Wuhan, Peking, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow and then Canton again for the China Export Commodities Fair.

Some initial planning had been done by the Chinese as to areas to be visited. But they also com-

plied with our wishes and suggestions as to what we wanted to see while we were in their country.

Our visit with the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade was encouraging! President Nan said to us in Peking that the Canadian people were regarded as friends, and it was his opinion that China would continue to buy cereal grains from surplus producing nations. "But," he cautioned, "China would import cereal grain from those countries which made some effort to maintain a balance of trade with China."

The members of the group were impressed with the progress China has made in recent years. It was surprising to see the amount of industry that has been developed, along with the increased agricultural output. It was surprising to see the technological advances in agriculture, and their extensive application.

An example is the use of fertilizer. Some fields have been plowed for many thousands of years. Yet these people produce two or even three crops a year, in some cases. They don't use summerfallow!

They are just starting to use chemical fertilizer, in limited amounts. They are faced with a shortage of this product as yet. Their level of agricultural production is only possible through the use of organic fertilizers, (collection of the organic fertilizer supply is a national preoccupation. Ed.)

Mechanization of Chinese agriculture is still limited. There are two reasons for this; the shortage of equipment, and the tremendous human labour force.

FRIENDLINESS

We were pleasantly surprised by the friendliness of all the people we met. Some may think this was pre-arranged for our benefit. But during our entire three week stay, we were convinced that most of this outpouring of friendliness was spontaneous.

The visit to the Trade Fair illustrated the numerous products being manufactured which could find a market in Canada.

We were amazed to talk to many buyers from other foreign countries who have found the Chi-

nese goods acceptable, of good quality and at the right price.

WERE IMPRESSED

I feel sure that the Chinese people were impressed by the Canadian Farm delegation. The group was not critical. Our discussions were frank. There was a friendly exchange of views throughout the tour. It was the general feeling of the group that if China sent some of their farmers, or Commune Directors to Canada on a visit. The group's thinking was that this would help further understanding between the two countries. Perhaps these visitors might also pick up some valuable ideas taking a look at our agriculture which could be applied to their own.

ON TO JAPAN

The trip to China now over, I am going to talk to Japanese millers and to discuss quality of Canadian wheat. I also intend to talk to people there about processing Canadian rape seed, and to take a look at Japanese agriculture. No doubt, in the rape seed discussion will come up the possibility of the Japanese setting up a rape seed processing plant in Western Canada. Look for me home about the time this paper comes out.

F.U.A. Study for November

Agriculture and Co-operation

By Mrs. B. Jasman

AGRICULTURE

Change is the predominating keynote that confronts Canadian Agriculture.

The Canadian Agricultural Industry finds itself in the midst of a "renaissance". Many dynamic changes and adjustments are essential and will be found necessary in the effort to keep it in pace with other expanding Canadian industries. Much as we hear of Canada's growing industrial maturity, agriculture still remains the foundation of the country's economy. 40% of Canada's gross national produce comes from agriculture.

Since 1951 the number of farms has declined by 22.6%, while the value of capital invested in agriculture has increased by nearly 40%. This, almost sudden, increase of capital investment in agriculture can be, in part, contributed to rising land values, but is largely due to capital invested in farm machinery and equipment.

Due to technological improvement and the growing use of power equipment, agriculture has become more commercialized. A greater inter-dependence with the rest of the economy is the result. Farmers today are using increased quantities of industrial products such as commercial fertilizers, weed killers and insecticides. Huge expenditures are made for fuel

oil and other products needed to operate our mechanized equipment. The production of butter and hatching of baby chicks have practically all been transferred from farms to creameries and commercial hatcheries. Many farmers buy prepared feeds which contain farm-grown grains and additives derived from other industries. Technological advances in the biological and engineering fields have made possible the development of larger farms specializing in poultry, dairying, grain growing and potato growing.

The increasing commercialization of agriculture and its growing dependence on other industries for the goods and services used in production are reflected in the steady rise in farmer's total operating expenses. At the present time farm operating expenses are twice what they were at the end of World War II.

These technological changes which have occurred in agriculture since the end of World War II have also had their pronounced effect on farm production and income.

The annual farm output during the five-year period 1958-62 has averaged about 25% higher than for the period 1947-51. This substantial increase in production, offset by a higher volume of sales

and some improvement in the general level of farm prices since the mid-fifties has resulted in the showing of record high farm cash income levels in recent years.

The almost over-whelming decline in our farming population has been so rapid in recent years that it is hard to keep abreast. In the course of a single generation Canada changed from a Country in which every third person lived on the farm to one in which only every ninth person does.

The decline in farm population, surprisingly, has been accompanied by a tremendous increase in agricultural output. Recent estimates suggest that where each Canadian farm worker fed 10 to 12 people before the war, he now feeds 30. This would imply an average increase of 200% or a trebling of labor productivity in Canadian agriculture in the course of a single generation.

This all adds up to the fact that we as farmers can produce the food requirements, even rapidly expanding requirements, to meet the needs of our growing population, with pretty much the same amount of land, with much more capital, but with much less farm labor, however, farm depopulation has not resulted in any appreciable higher average income for those remaining in agriculture. The search for farm security and stability continues to be elusive as the farm share of national income declines and farm people continue to be forced out of farming. Small wonder that agriculture is in a state of confusion.

Canada, however, is not alone in this. Surveys show that people engaged in agriculture in practically all countries are receiving a lower income per capita and per family than those in other occupations. This, in brief, is the picture on the farm front. A changing agricultural picture which presents a grave challenge that we as farm people must face.

CO-OPERATION

Co-operation means the act of working together. It stems from the latin verb "operate" (to work) and the prefix "Co" (together). Co-operation is the instrument through which people can effectively work together in the different fields of economic endeavour.

Greater production is not the answer to our problems. The true remedy may be found through co-operation — by working together to gain control of agricultural production, agricultural marketing and agricultural prices. Only by adopting the co-operative principle can we ever hope to co-ordinate farm production, farm marketing and farm returns under a central authority controlled by farmers.

We are living in a highly organized society. All other successful segments of our economy are highly organized — organized to the point where they have control over their net earnings. The farm segment of our economy can do as well as any other segment of our economy, but only if we face the challenge of our changing times and work together until we gain a just economic status quo.

THE ROAD TO PEACE THROUGH CO-OPERATION

Worried as most people have been by the danger of world conflict, it is refreshing to know that the emphasis in international thought has turned to co-operation. Next year, 1965, has been proclaimed by the United Nations as International Co-operation Year. The major objective of International Co-operation Year will be to encourage private organizations and individuals throughout the world to promote international co-operation by any possible means.

We live in this world of conflicts and yet the world goes on, undoubtedly because of the co-

Remember:

November 14 is your

FINAL POST DATE

to enter your sales of

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

in the "TICKET ON THE TOUR CONTEST"

Any sold since October 30 must pay the full \$100 rate.

Saskatchewan Pool Head Meets U.F.A. Delegates

Charles W. Gibbings, president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, will be the featured speaker at the annual meeting of United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative Annual Meeting which opens in Calgary (at the Calgary Inn) on Tuesday, November 3.

Mr. Gibbings will address the 60 delegates, and their wives and



Charles W. Gibbings

guests at the delegates' dinner on Wednesday evening.

On the opening day of the four day convention, the board of directors will report on the volume of the year's business done by the 50,000 member farm supply co-operative, and will make recommendations for the payment of cash rebates and patronage dividends.

George W. Sayle, president, will address the delegates on Tuesday, and on Wednesday general manager William McCartney will present the administration section board report. R. B. Wade will give the final section of the board report, and J. C. Robb will deal with petroleum division reports. Ward D. Smith will present the farm supply section report to the delegates on Thursday.

Babey to speak

Other speakers scheduled are Nelson Malm, president of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture; Paul Babey, president of the Farmers' Union of Alberta who will have just returned from his trip to the far East; H. Webber, supervisor of co-operative activities branch, A. P. Olson, personnel

operation of nations and individuals. Perhaps it would be a truer picture if the co-operative elements in the world today were put forward and were made to think that the world depends on co-operation not on conflict.

CLASSIFIED ADS

HUNTERS' SPECIALS: New genuine 8mm German Mauser Model 98, 6-shot rifles, \$29.50. New .303 Short Lee Enfield 10-shot, \$16.50. New .303 British Jungle Carbines, 10-shot, \$27.50. New .30 calibre U.S. M-1 carbine, semi-automatic, 15-shot, \$89.50. Free sling, cleaning accessories, gun case, with each order for limited time. .303 and 8mm ammunition, \$9.00 per 100. We ship C.O.D. International Firearms Ltd., 1011 Bleury, Montreal.

TYPEWRITERS: Clearance. All standard models, \$39.50. Recent Smith-Corona Super Speed Standard, all features, \$49.50. New portables with case, regularly \$59.50, reduced \$39.50. Adding Machines, adds to \$99,999.99 subtracts, \$19.95. Chequewriters, \$19.95. Each fully guaranteed. \$5.00 deposit. Balance C.O.D. Crown Equipment 1011 Bleury, Montreal.

section, and Dean Lien, information services.

On Thursday morning the delegates will tour the UFA Co-op head office and visit the pre-cutting building supply plant in south-east Calgary. Election of directors will take place Thursday afternoon, and resolutions will be dealt with during the concluding Friday session.

TRY TO CATCH THESE PROGRAMS...

November 2nd, At

November 2 . . . **The Price of Life** . . . deals with medical costs which can weigh heavily on those with low incomes or more than their share of illness. Would a standardized medical plan, public or private, distribute the burden of medical care more fairly?

November 9 . . . **The Sunday Farmers** . . . are in every community, people for whom farming is not a full time job. Who are these people? Do they contribute to the rural community? Do diverse interests and perhaps higher income give their contribution particular significance?

November 16 . . . **Farmers in Transition** . . . Automation is the process of replacing men with machines. It has dramatically changed the prospects of those who live on and off the farm. In the farmer's struggle with automation, what are the decisions he must make? How can he make the right plans for the next twenty years?

Catch these, and the others to come during the winter, on **National Farm Radio Forum** over C.B.X.-760kc- from Edmonton, or C.B.R.-1010kc- from Calgary.

CAN WE FACE...

(Continued from page 1)

The venture into the fertilizer field is a momentous one. It will require all the skill and resources that the western co-operative movement can muster.

Farmers have formed these powerful co-operatives to act as watchdogs in protecting them from predators in the economic system in which they live and work. Leaders of the groups must make certain the members are not frustrated and confused by local dog fights between the watchdogs. It is up to the masters of the kennels to plan thoroughly, be explicit in their instructions and, at the outset, to ban or muzzle all backbiters or disruptive elements in their respective teams.

—Wheat Pool Budget

DO

YOU

KNOW...

M.S.I. is an Alberta organization, founded by Albertans for Albertans; all administration is handled in Alberta resulting in prompt, efficient service.



Edmonton Lethbridge Calgary Medicine Hat Grande Prairie

Suggestions to Canvassers

1. Arrange which farmers you will call on from your local's membership list. (10 farmers suggested). Your local has a list of members who have already paid their 1964 membership.
2. Please contact everyone on the list assigned to you, *plus in each case 5* or more other farmers who are *not* members in 1964.
3. Do your best to get them to join the organization.
4. Do not allow yourself to be drawn into an argument re: the benefits or operations of the F.U.A. For the small fee of \$6.00 a member is already getting value many, many times the cost. Refer to your yellow paper listing the activities and services of the F.U.A.
5. Point out that the members guide F.U.A. policy through:
 1. Local meetings
 2. Sub-district meetings
 3. District conventions
 4. Annual convention
6. Try to get as many two-year memberships as possible. It will help to stabilize the membership.
7. Life memberships are available for a farm family for \$100. The canvasser selling the most life memberships with a minimum of 5, will receive a berth on the tour and also the president's trophy.
8. Enclosed brochure about insurance possibilities at low rates available to F.U.A. members can be a big help in convincing farmers that through their insurance alone, it pays to belong to the F.U.A.
9. Urge farmers to take out two-year memberships.
10. CANVASSER'S COMMISSION:

This year commission will be paid as follows:

75c per family unit for membership received to December 5th.

25c per family unit for those received December 5th to March 1st.

No commission will be paid after March 1st.

Please deduct your commission before sending in your remittance this year. This will save the office issuing you a cheque.

The F.U.A. is the largest farmers' union in Canada. Let us keep it that way by getting more members. We need the majority of the farmers in Alberta in the organization to give added weight to farmers representation.

We would like to repeat: PLEASE TRY TO GET AS MANY TWO-YEAR AND LIFE MEMBERSHIPS AS POSSIBLE.

Yours for a good canvass, we are

Yours sincerely,

F.U.A. MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.